

The Sun.

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of America's future. It was made before the war. What may have sprung into the memories of most of the audience was another speech, made fourteen months after the war began and addressed by Mr. Wilson to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington on October 11, 1915. In this speech he said:

"America has schooled its heart to love the things that America believes in, and believing that America stands apart in its ideals, it ought not to allow itself to be drawn, so far as its heart is concerned, into anybody's quarrel. Not because it does not understand the quarrel, not because it does not in its head assess the merits of the controversy, but because America has promised the world to stand apart and maintain certain principles of action which are grounded in law and in justice. Peace can be rebuilt only upon the ancient and accepted principles of international law."

Other auditors may have recalled the President's description of the United States, given in his neutrality appeal of August 18, 1914, as "a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own councils, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world." We fear, however, that the President's use of "contemptible" recalled to nearly all of his hearers certain remarkable phrases of an address he made to newly naturalized American citizens in Philadelphia on May 10, 1915:

"The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

If America were ever in danger of being contemptible it was in the days before we entered the war, not for the purpose of reforming the world, but for the purpose of punishing Germany for the wrongs she had done us; and if there was one particular day upon which we seemed to merit the world's contempt it was that 10th of May, three days after the sinking of the Lusitania, when our putative spokesmen indicated that we were too proud to fight.

Faithful students of Mr. Wilson's earlier utterances must have heard, with varied emotions, this sentence on Tuesday evening:

"The sweet revenge, therefore, is this, that we believed in righteousness, and now we are ready to make the supreme sacrifice for it, the supreme sacrifice of throwing in our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere."

The words relative to belief in righteousness are from the same lips that said, after the Prussians had invaded Belgium and outraged its women:

"The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

They are the words of the President who said in an address to the Congress sixteen months after the war began:

"We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so."

The President who advocates "throwing our fortunes in with the fortunes of men everywhere" is the President who said to the Congress:

"Americans must have a consciousness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world."

He is the same President who said to the Pan-American Congress in Washington on January 6, 1916:

"The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility."

The speech of Tuesday night was remarkable in that it revealed to his observers the Wilson that was and the Wilson that is—or at least for the moment appears to be.

A Surprise at Yale.

It is not too much to say that the men of light and leading among the alumni of Yale University have been shocked no less than they have been surprised by the views recently expressed by President HADLEY in reference to the educational reorganization at New Haven which has become necessary as one of the indirect results of the war.

The compensation of the members of the faculty, notably the pay of the assistant professors, has become inadequate. The natural and obvious remedy would be to raise their salaries; and if the college finances do not now permit this to be done, to appeal to the great body of Yale graduates throughout the country to replenish the treasury of the university for that purpose. President HADLEY, however, thinks differently. "The pleasure of work in a place like Yale," he says, "will make our faculty content with half the pay they have elsewhere."

Nevertheless, he concedes that the instructors and assistant professors cannot keep the wolf from the door unless they are able to supplement their salaries by outside work in vacation. "An assistant professor who

is getting \$2,500 ought to have his schedule so arranged," says President HADLEY, "that in the majority of instances he could earn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 additional in outside work. That is largely what our vacation is for."

In other words, the teachers who do most of the work at Yale are to devote their ability and energy during a substantial portion of every year, not to the instruction of students of the university, but to educational labor elsewhere in order that they may earn enough to support themselves and their families.

The interests of the young men who go to Yale or are sent there by their parents seem to be wholly left out of consideration in this scheme. If the vacation is lengthened, as President HADLEY suggests it is, in order to enable the assistant professors and instructors to earn money elsewhere, then it is longer than it ought to be so far as the college students are concerned; and if the assistant professors and instructors have surplus vitality and teaching power whereby they may augment their salaries by toil in other fields, this excess of energy ought to be applied for the benefit of Yale students instead of that of outsiders.

No wonder there has been an extensive and emphatic protest from Yale men against President HADLEY's proposals. There is high authority for the proposition that the laborer is worthy of his hire and for the warning against the futility of attempting to serve two masters. Does anybody believe that President HADLEY's efficiency as the head of Yale would be increased by reducing his salary one-third and compelling him to make up the loss by lecturing at a summer school of political economy?

We cannot believe that there is any serious danger that Yale will go wrong in this matter. Her alumni are too wise to follow President HADLEY's lead. The fact that he should assume such an attitude, however, may well cause apprehension for the future.

How Much Oil Is Left?

The Secretary of the Interior has checked up the amount of oil America has produced and has peered into the lockers of the earth to see how much is left. He tells us the result, not in millions of gallons, but in billions of barrels. We have used up four and three-fifths billions. The resources, in the ground and in field storage, amount to about six and three-quarters billions, not counting the shale deposits in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and other States.

If it were not for the shale oil the prospect might be alarming. America is using, or selling, twenty times as much petroleum as it used and sold forty years ago, when people talked of gasoline only as something that exploded. It is using or selling a third of a billion barrels a year. If the earth held only the oil that Secretary LANE's survey speaks of and the shale deposits were useless—as they were believed to be until a few years ago—we would be out of oil in ten or twenty years. Get a horse!

It will not do to say that the restless hunters of oil, who have put down wells all over America for the last seventy years, will go out and find new gushers with their drills and their go-devils. The restlessness of the hunter has been to a large extent curbed by the excess profits tax. What good does it do a man to spend his life, his energy, his money, in the oil business and then, when he has made one strike after fifty failures, to have the Government step in and claim most of his profits because the income of the single fat year exceeds the receipts of the lean years? Oil has always been a gamble, and a gambler leaves the table when the rakeoff becomes too high.

When the fever of taxation have abated, the oil prospector may return to his fascinating business. If that day does not come in time and the visible supply of ordinary petroleum falls dangerously, the oil bearing shale must be distilled in great quantities. The beds are as large as this State and in some places are a hundred feet thick, and Secretary LANE believes that the whole Western shale deposit would produce seventy billion barrels of oil; more than the most optimistic garage proprietor ever hoped to sell on the first warm Sunday in April.

Eighteen Democratic Representatives have undertaken the job of reforming their party. Who now will dare to say that all the courage is in the army and navy?

Just a year ago the United States called Cyclops the center of the greatest naval mystery of the war. It was on March 4, 1918, that the vessel was last heard from. She was bound for the Atlantic from the West Indies with 293 souls on board, passengers and crew. Since then various speculations as to the cause of her disappearance have been offered, but none has been satisfactory. At the end of a year the tragedy is as obscure as it was when the Cyclops was first given up as lost.

That a husky of the Rainbow Division was left unconscious after his scuffle with two militants at the Metropolitan the other evening is further testimony to the physical superiority of the "weaker sex."

That dogs served usefully in the cause of democracy is established by the testimony of all soldiers, and an official order was issued recently by the War Department concerning the demobilization of canine mascots, messengers, machine gun drawers and rifle fighters. This stipulates that no unit on disbanding shall abandon without provision for their future the animals, which have been officially attached to it. This is indeed a fairly new reward for the faithful dogs whose service is the subject of a special order.

The problem before Washington when it stood on one side of the Delaware devising a surprise for the enemy on the other was simple when compared to the difficulties of a Jersey commuter standing meditatively on the west bank of the Hudson these days.

THE LEAGUE IN ACTION.

Night America Have to Help England to Subdue Ireland!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Let it be assumed that a majority of the people of Canada, for example, desire annexation to the United States; would we not be precluded under the tenth article of the draft of the proposed League of Nations from giving them moral support in their effort to achieve that result? Could not the activity of any former citizens of the United States domiciled in Canada be construed into "outside aggression" within the meaning of the article?

Or, to put the matter another way: Suppose there is a rebellion in Ireland, possibly a civil war, and that the Great Britain may be engaged with another nation, would we not be obliged, if Great Britain demanded it by reason of her controlling influence in the league as at present designed, to use the armed forces of this Government to suppress such rebellion?

A. S. PHILLIPS.

ARCHBOLD, Pa., March 5.

Self-determination for the Vanquished.

Not the Victims.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: More than 75 per cent. of the population of Ireland have registered through their ballots recently their vote for self-determination. It is reported in the press that both President Wilson and ex-President Taft have declared that self-determination is a principle which must not be for the Peace Conference but Great Britain to settle. Apparently the vanquished, not the victors, should submit to the self-determination of the little nationalities within their keeping.

Poland was shamefully parcelled out to Germany, Russia, Austria and Hungary. Now she is to be granted self-determination and set up by the Peace Conference as a buffer state.

Ireland was seized by England six centuries ago, and according to Gladstone's speech when introducing the Home Rule bill in 1886, has been cruelly treated by England, and despite her innumerable God-given gifts and powers and live her life as an Irish nation she is to be denied this in the name of the larger (?) freedom of mankind being marked "Public Information."

What hypocrisy! And it is for this that millions of Irishmen in the English, American, Australian and Canadian armies gave up their lives in the late war! What we need is a League of Justice, not of nations.

W. J. O'HANRAHAN.

TORONTO, Canada, March 4.

Fate of the Boers of Interest in Connection With Article X.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: What would be the effect under the proposed league of nations and Mr. Wilson's contention in favor of the right of a race of people to govern themselves if, for instance, the negroes of the South, who far outnumber the white residents, should determine to appeal to the league to support their claim to the right of self-government?

In Africa the Boers were governing their own country in a way which suited them. Then came English peace-penetrators. Then came English peace-penetrators. Then came English peace-penetrators.

If the Japanese claim to the right to send their people into any nation in the world without restriction is granted by the league, what is to prevent their sending a leaf out of England's book and sending enough of their people into California to outnumber the voting American population and then demanding that the league give them self-government?

H. E. STARR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

WELCOMING THEM HOME.

Separate Parade of the 1922 Engineers Wanted by Washington Heights.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As a resident of Washington Heights may I make the suggestion that the 1922 Engineers—the old Twenty-second Regiment—which recently arrived home after meritorious service on the battlefields of France, be permitted to have a separate parade on the Heights before being mustered out of the Federal service?

The 1922 is distinctively a Washington Heights organization, and the parents of the young men who valiantly went forth in the face of Hun shells to build bridges and construct roads over which the infantry and artillery could march, would be gratified by arrangements for such a parade could be made.

While banquets and other forms of entertainment have been arranged for welcoming the men of the Heights back to their homes, there is nothing like a parade to arouse the enthusiasm of the friends of the returned heroes. They deserve all the honors that can be showered on them.

W. H.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

A Physician's Objections to the Bill Before the Legislature.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The bill now before the Legislature providing for a system of mutual health insurance funds under the supervision of the Industrial Commission should be defeated.

For the purposes of health insurance it proposes to establish panels of 5,000 inhabitants each, or 1,100 in New York City alone, with salaries of some \$3,000 in each panel, or a total of \$3,300,000. There are to be six State secretaries at \$10,000 salary each. Then panel assistants, officers and added help would bring the expenses up to \$5,000,000 annually.

The workmen and employers are to be forced to advance from the wages paid \$3,000,000 to pay these Industrial Commission officers, and this would be a great tax on the laboring man for which he would get no adequate return.

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WILSON AND IRELAND.

The Lost Opportunity to Write Robert Emmet's Epitaph.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been a constant reader of your paper for nearly forty years, and during that time I have never read an item of news which thrilled me with such delight as the few words spoken by General Pershing at the grave of Robert Emmet, reminding him that America had come to discharge the debt to France.

On Friday morning I read in THE SUN an item which pains me inexpressibly. It is contained in the clear report of the White House dinner and is the President's answer to Representative Ragsdale's inquiry: "What does the American people have to say to the debt to France?" "It was decided," said the President, "to leave the case of Ireland to Great Britain as a domestic matter outside the province of the League of Nations." A dagger is driven into Ireland's heart.

If President Wilson went over to Dublin and wrote the epitaph on the monument of Robert Emmet he would be applauded by all lovers of liberty everywhere. Does President Wilson think he is voicing the opinion of the American people? Does President Wilson think that the Irish question is in his vest pocket?

With this attitude of our nation toward the little nation which was America's best friend bring credit to America? President Wilson had an opportunity to write Emmet's epitaph.

I have been a Democrat all my life. Now President Wilson has called in the undertaker to bury his party. The epitaph of his party is written. It consists of one word—"Trajectory."

BROTHER DAVID, O. S. F., President, St. Francis College, BROOKLYN, March 5.

A TRAVELLER REBUFFED.

Complaint of Courtesy Lacking at an Information Window.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a recent visit to New York, as preparation for the Peace Conference, I was informed that the Pennsylvania station was being made to be sure about the time the train left. This information was sought, the window plainly marked "Public Information."

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